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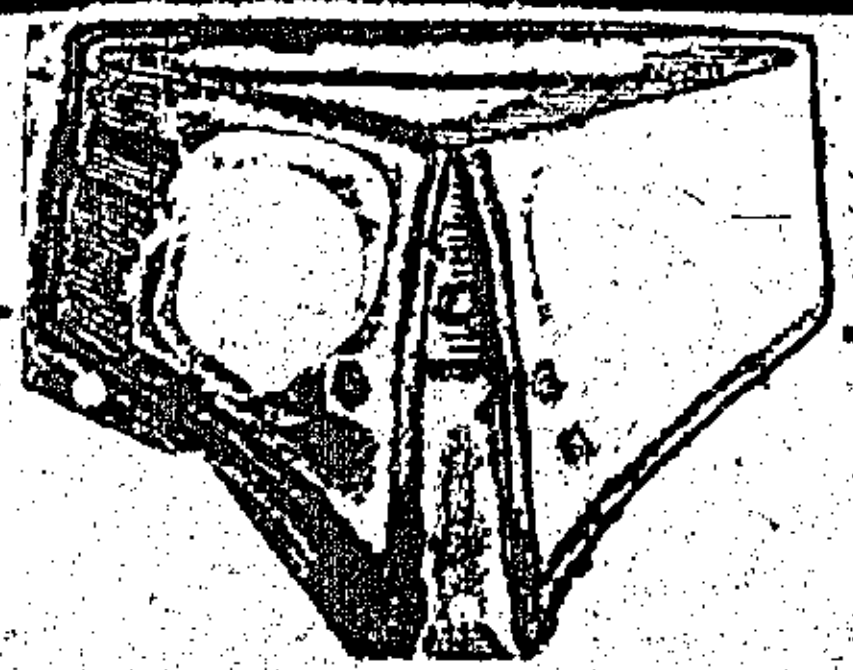
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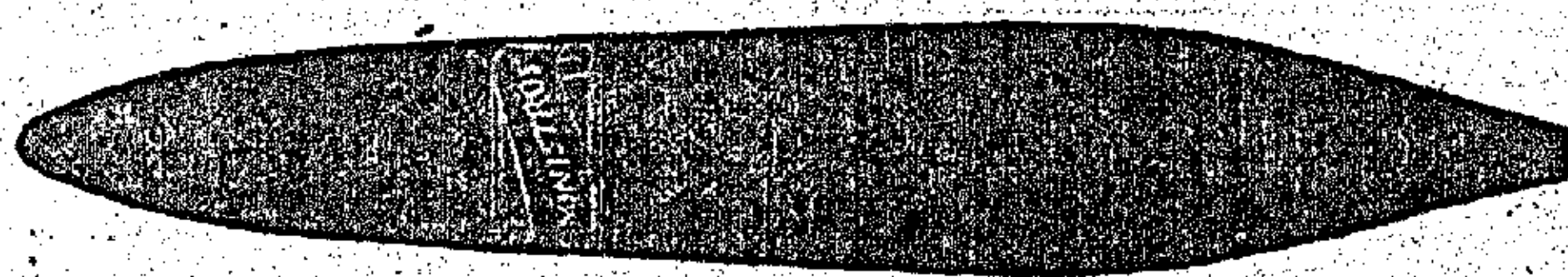
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## SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG CLUB v. CIVIL SERVICE.

The match between the Hongkong Club and the Civil Service, upon which so much depended, ended in a draw, to the disappointment of the Club's supporters. The Civil Service, who went in first, stayed at the wickets till 4.30 p.m., thereby leaving the Club only an hour and half in which to make the runs. The Civil Service started badly, losing five wickets for 35 runs. Then R. C. Wickett (34) and E. W. Hamilton (39) carried the total to 81. Hamilton hit out lustily, his total including 4 fours, and restored confidence to his side. He had the good fortune to be missed once in the slips. Wickett played steady cricket, taking no risks. After the dissolution of this partnership, the game became devoid of interest, the players adopting stonewalling tactics. R. E. O. Bird contributed 29 (including four fours) and F. Ling 16, both players being unbeaten. The latter batsman hit three fours in the last over. The innings was declared closed at 167 for the loss of nine wickets. The Club responded with 106 runs for the loss of four wickets. T. E. Pearce, who was in excellent form, scored 40, including eight fours, while M. M. Maas (15) and Lieut. H. E. Murray (18, including four fours) were getting into their stride when time put an end to the contest. Scores—

CIVIL SERVICE.				
W. E. Dixon, c Pearce, b Donnelly	9			
D. M. Goodall, c Murray, b Pearce	2			
Hon. C. Severn, c Sutton, b Donnelly	3			
B. W. Bradbury, b Donnelly	7			
C. M. W. Reynolds, c Murray, b Donnelly	9			
R. C. Wickett, l.b.w., b Gray	34			
E. W. Hamilton, b Donnelly	39			
P. T. Lambie, c Evans, b Maas	6			
R. E. O. Bird, not out	29			
W. H. Edmonds, c Maas, b Morgan	2			
F. Ling, not out	16			
Extras	21			
Total (for 9 wts. declared)	167			

Bowling Analysis.				
T. E. Pearce	10	0	33	1
D. E. Donnelly	21	8	62	5
F. J. de Rome	4	1	6	0
M. M. Maas	3	1	17	1
Com. E. H. Gray	4	3	4	1
Lieut.-Col. Morgan	8	1	24	1

HONGKONG CLUB.				
T. E. Pearce, c Goodall, b Severn	49			
H. E. Murray, b Hamilton	18			
Capt. E. H. Gray, b Bird	5			
F. J. de Rome, b Severn	15			
M. M. Maas, not out	15			
Lt. H. E. Murray (14), not out	18			
Extras	7			
Total (for 4 wts.)	106			

R. P. Thursfield, F. W. S. Evans, Lieut.-Col. Morgan, T. Sutton, and D. E. Donnelly did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
E. W. Hamilton	11	0	31	1
R. E. O. Bird	7	0	24	1
Hon. C. Severn	6	0	25	2
F. Ling	3	0	11	0
R. C. Wickett	6	0	8	0

## KOWLOON v. CRAIGENGOWER.

Kowloon visited the Craigengower team on Saturday and inflicted a crushing defeat upon them by three wickets and 158 runs. The winners' first wicket did not go down until 64 runs had been registered, J. Stalker having 37 to his credit when caught by Ford off Abbas. A. Claxton, who remained, received valuable assistance from F. E. Joseland (21), the two carrying the total to 134. Claxton played one of the finest innings witnessed on Craigengower ground. His score of 70 included 9 fours and he never offered a chance. With seven wickets down for 181 Kowloon declared. When the Craigengower team went to the wicket they were dismissed in quick succession for the meagre total of 23. P. H. Cobb was simply unplayable, and disposed of the first four wickets for only one run. T. Ford was the only one to offer any resistance, and he managed to get thirteen out of the full total of 23. At the close Cobb had taken seven wickets for fifteen runs. Scores—

K.C.C.				
A. A. Claxton, b Abbas	70			
J. Stalker, c Ford, b Abbas	37			
F. E. Joseland, b Ford	21			
K. B. Macaskill, c Graham, b Abbas	18			
C. I. Stapleton, c b Abbas	15			
L. E. S. Hodge, c Bass, b Abbas	1			
L. J. Blackhurst, not out	9			
P. H. Cobb, c sub, b Graham	1			
Extras	10			
Total (for 7 wts.) declared	181			

R. Pestonji, W. T. Elson, and J. P. Robinson did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.				
J. S. Graham	14	2	61	1
M. H. Abbas	17	5	61	1
T. Ford	6	0	51	5
C. S. Sara	9	0	9	0
—1 no-ball				

CRAIGENGOWER.				
E. Bass, b Cobb	0			
T. Ford, b Cobb	13			
G. Menley, b Abbas	0			
J. S. Graham, b Abbas	0			
A. Areulli, c Pestonji, b Stalker	0			
M. H. Abbas, b Cobb	7			
F. S. Thompson, c Stapleton, b Cobb	0			
T. Pitt, b Pestonji	1			
C. Sara, b Cobb	1			
J. D. Norris, not out	1			
Total	23			

Bowling Analysis.				
P. H. Cobb	5.1	2	15	7
J. Stalker	3	1	6	1
R. Pestonji	1	0	2	1

## CRICKET NOTES.

## A CLOSE RACE FOR THE SHIELD.

Saturday's match between the Club and the Civil Service ended in a draw, though several times in the course of the game it looked as though the result might go either way. The Club won the toss and put in their opponents, who started very badly. Dixon shaped very well, but was well caught in the slips before he had reached double figures, and 5 wickets were down for 35 runs. At the stage Hamilton was missed in the slips, and that made all the difference to the Civil Servants' total. After this "lie" Hamilton hit out merrily, and restored confidence to his side, the remaining members of which did quite well. Scoring, however, at times was painfully slow, and for the last three-quarters-of-an-hour of the visitors' innings there was no life in the game at all, save, perhaps, for three boundary hits by Ling in the last over. Wickett deserves credit for his painstaking contribution at a critical time, and Bird kept up his end well.

The Club were only given a little over an hour-and-a-quarter to get 170 runs, which, in view of the importance of the match, was not quite as sporting a declaration as might have been made.

The usual Club pair opened and made a spirited bid for the runs, but Muriel was beaten by a splendid ball from Hamilton which upset his middle stump. Shortly after this, Gray was well beaten by Bird, who was in good form, and hopes ran high among the Civil Servants' supporters. Seven went on at the Law Courts end and got out de Rome with his second ball, and when Pearce was splendidly caught at mid-off the visitors had half-an-hour to get the remaining six wickets. A better use of their howling talent might have made a little difference, but from now on the Civil Service never looked like obtaining more than one point, and that eventually was the result.

Kowloon were expected to annex all three points at the expense of Craigengower, on Saturday, and they took no risks, fielding a strong eleven who batted very well. Claxton showed some of his old form and compiled a fine 70, which included 9 fours. The Craigengower innings was short and sensational. It lasted only 28 minutes.

The first three wickets fell without a run being scored, and 4 wickets were down for a single. Cobb started off with a maiden over in which he took two wickets; then Stalker bowled a maiden, and Cobb added another maiden, in which he took another wicket; after which Ford managed to score the first run for his side. Cobb's average of 7 for 16 is one of his best performances, and recalls his achievement of 4 wickets with successive balls against the same side at Kowloon.

Craigengower have been doing very poorly lately, and must look out for some new talent for next season. It is one of the charms of cricket that it is a very uncertain game, and Craigengower have the satisfaction of reflecting that they beat the Club, the probable winners, on their own ground.

The positions at the head of the table are now somewhat changed: Hongkong and Kowloon are bracketed with 37 points each, but the Club have a match in hand and both Civil Service and Kowloon are now out of the running. The result of the competition depends entirely on the result of next Saturday's match between the Club and the University. A draw will be sufficient to give the championship to the Club, who are strong favourites, though Braysday and Marley will have a great deal to do with the shield's destination, and it may quite conceivably find its way to the University's new pavilion at Pokfulam.

## THE LEAGUE TABLE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Hongkong	17	11	2	4	27
Kowloon	19	11	3	4	27
University	17	11	3	3	26
Civil Service	17	8	1	8	23
Craigengower	18	7	9	2	23
Navy	18	7	8	1	22
R.E.	16	6	8	3	18
R.C.C.	18	5	10	3	18
R.G.A.	17	2	11	4	10
Middlesex	18	3	15	0	9

## UNIVERSITY v. LT. WAHL'S XI.

A friendly match was played on the University ground between the University and Lt. Wahl's XI. The University won by nineteen runs. Batting first, the University scored 231 runs, towards which J. D. Wright contributed 70, G. A. V. Hall 40, and A. H. Rumjahn 35. Lt. Wahl's team replied with 212, of which Lt. Wahl made 75 and Cpl. Adams 45. Scores—

UNIVERSITY.				
R. Ponsonby-Fane, c Adams, b Henley	13			
A. H. Rumjahn, c Page, b Heath	35			
G. A. V. Hall, c Wahl, b Adams	40			
G. E. Marley, l.b.w. Henley	6			
J. D. Wright, b Henley	70			
J. M. Gittins, run out	11			
Ang Swee Ching, c Sub, b McGregor	11			
Cheah Toon Lok, c Wahl, b Gregor	11			
J. M. Jack, not out	5			
Lim Kwok Leung, b McGregor	15			
J. Hinton, b Henley	1			
Extras	24			
Total	231			

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Henley	14	2	62	4
Waller	3	0	16	0
Heath	5	0	34	1
Gordon	5	1	25	0
Adams	4	0	33	1
Cooper	3	0	19	0
McGregor	4	1	18	2

LT. WAHL'S XI.				
Sgt. McGregor, b Marley	6			
Lt. Wahl, c Rumjahn, b Marley	75			
Cpl. Adams, c Rumjahn, b Ponsonby-Fane	45			
Spr. Waller, c Wright, b Marley	20			
Gr. Cooper, c Hall, b Rumjahn	12			
Br. Page, c Hall, b Rumjahn	5			
Spr. Gordon, l.b.w. Rumjahn	19			
Cpl. Heath, c Jack, b Marley	2			
A. B. Henley, c Ching, b Rumjahn	17			
Spr. Crickshank, c Wright, b Marley	8			
S. M. Jenner, not out	1			
Extras	11			
Total	212			

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

## UNITED SERVICES LEAGUE.

As we predicted in our football notes on Saturday, the defence of these teams proved too good for the attack, and the result was a goalless draw. The R.E. kicked-off on the Club ground, and for a long time the game was devoid of incident, all the play-taking place in mid-field and neither goalkeeper being called upon. Rodger was the first custodian to be tested, and he saved a long, hard shot from Strange in good style. The Corps forwards were ragged and their efforts lacked finish. Lucas, at back for the soldiers, was in good form and tackled and cleared very cleanly. McTavish was responsible for a nice shot, which was well saved, and then for a short period before the interval the Defence Corps gave the sappers a lot of trouble, the situation being finally eased by Pascoe kicking behind. McTavish tried another shot, but without success.

Shortly after resuming, a mistake by Clarke nearly let the civilians through into goal. They swarmed round the custodian for a few seconds like flies, but the sappers eventually got the ball out of their clutches, and well-aimed centre following a fine run by McTavish, found no-one to accept it. A similar run by Pascoe brought the Engineers within scoring distance. Two fine shots by Osborne proved pointless, the first being missed by Rodger and the second just missing the upright. Some smart work in goal by Rodger gained him deserved applause, and shortly afterwards, Charles was responsible for a powerful drive, which skinned the cross-bar. The whole of the Corps defence played splendidly, and the sapper forwards were never allowed to get close enough to goal to be really dangerous, all the shots being attempted from well out of the goal area. Towards the end of the game the Army became superior, and when the final whistle sounded the Corps goal was in considerable danger from a determined sapper bombardment. Teams:—

R.E. Clarke, Blumfield and Lucas; White, Smith and Charters; Strange, Townsend, Osborne, Hopton and Pascoe.  
H.K.D.C.—Rodger, Stalker and McCubbin; Hinton, Stewart and Rodger; Gerrard, Pascoe, Irvine, McTavish and Cave.  
Referee—Mr. Byrne.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

33rd CO. R.G.A., 2; 87th CO. R.G.A., 1.

This military game was played on the Club ground before the first division match. Nichols was responsible for both the 83rd goals, and Small for that claimed by the 87th Company. Just before the final whistle sounded, Attwood nearly put his side still further ahead with a stinging shot that only missed the goal by inches.

Referee—Mr. Durose.

## STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS, 4; MIDDLESEX RES., 1.

After scoring the first goal the Middlesex Reserves got badly beaten in this game, which took place on the Navy ground. Streton scored the first and only point for the Infantrymen, while Ellarby claimed two and Wain and Kirby one each for the Staff. The winners missed a penalty.

Referee—Mr. Loach.

## LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

CLUB.	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
H.K.D.C.	8	4	2	2	10
R.E.	6	2	0	4	10
Middlesex	8	3	4	1	5
R.G.A.	7	3	4	0	7
Navy	7	2	4	1	10

## WHAT CHINA THINKS.

## A GERMAN VERSION.

The *Deutsche Kurier* believes that the real attitude of the thinking classes in China towards the English is "strikingly illustrated" by some extracts which it quotes from a book on "The Genius of the Chinese Nation," compiled by that popular Chinese writer, Mr. Ku Hung Ming, of Wuchang. The extracts are by a German naval officer, Lieutenant Herold:—

What is the chief aim of mankind? The glorification of the British Empire. What constitutes justification by faith? The doctrine that every one must look after himself and leave others to perish. What is a state of human perfection? Sir Robert Hart's Customs service in China.

What is blasphemy? To say that Sir Robert Hart is no genius. What is the unpardonable sin? To place obstacles in the way of British trade.

With what object did God create the four hundred million Chinese? So that the English might do business with them.

## CHINA CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, variously dated from April to October, 1917, are now gazetted:—  
Mr. W. P. Ker, C.M.G., Consul-General, Tientsin.  
Mr. E. C. O. Wilton, C.M.G., Consul-General, Chungking.  
Mr. B. G. Atours, O.M.G., Consul, Changsha.  
Mr. B. Giles, C.M.G., Consul, Nanking.  
Mr. J. L. Smith, Consul, Ichang.  
Mr. C. A. W. Rose, C.L.E., Tengyueh.  
Mr. G. A. Cambe, a Vice-Consul in China.

Bowling Analysis.				
G. E. Marley	20	1	58	5
G. Hall	5	0	13	0
J. D. Wright	9	0	33	0
R. Ponsonby-Fane	4	0	24	1
W. J. Hinton	6	1	21	0
A. H. Rumjahn	3	0	22	4

## TRADE OF HONGKONG.

The following statistics are taken from the fortnightly prices current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce dated March 22nd:—

## OPIMUM.

The stocks on March 21st were 290 chests of Patna, 103 chests of Benares, 133 of Malwa, and 5 of Persian and Turkish. In the preceding fortnight there were neither imports or exports. In uncut Benares opium the balance of stock on March 21st was five chests of Patna and 234 chests of Benares.

## EXPORTS.

There has been practically no change in the export market. There is little business being done in any line.

## IMPORTS.

In Cotton Yarn there was an enquiry for some special chop which was met eagerly at easier rates. At the close prices are firm. Quotations are:—No. 10s. at \$175 to \$210. No. 12s. at \$190 to \$217. No. 16s. at \$220 to \$235. No. 20s. at \$227 to \$235. Arrivals 1,000 bales. Sales 2,000 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 3,000 bales. Bargains 15,000 bales. There is nothing doing in Woollens.

Cottons prices have stood at \$66 to \$62, while the China descriptions are quoted at \$68 to \$65 per picul. In the Metal market a small sale of Galvanized Wire 18/22 G. June shipment at \$23 is reported. Other lines have been neglected. Prices locally continue nominal. There seems to be very little enquiry from up country, and dealers are content to hold on to their present stocks. The business in Yellow Metal is nil. There is no change in Petroleum products. The market for Window Glass is strong. It is considered inadvisable to quote for Coal. The Sugar market is active and excited. As to Flour the stock is about 240,000 sacks. Quotations are:—Japanese 2nd Patent \$2.50 per sack; Japanese 1st Patent, \$2.75 per sack; Japanese Straits, \$3.30 per sack; Shanghai Flour, \$3.85 per sack; Australian No. 1, \$3.85 per sack; Australian No. 2, \$3.80 per sack.

## IMPORT DUTY ON REPAIRS.



## RACECOURSE DISASTER.

FIRE PRECAUTIONS.  
EVIDENCE OF MR. McI. MESSER.

The enquiry into the racecourse disaster was continued at the Magistracy on Saturday morning.

## POINTS ON WHICH THE JURY ARE SATISFIED.

At the opening the Coroner said the foreman of the Jury had asked him to make a statement on behalf of the Jury which they hoped would be of service to those offering evidence. The weight of evidence at the present time seemed to be rather in favour of the conclusion that fire broke out subsequent to the collapse, and the Jury were not anxious to hear further evidence confirmatory of that conclusion. If there was evidence to the contrary they would be glad to have it. The evidence also tended to show that the fire broke out anything from twenty seconds to three minutes after the collapse, and, further, that the fire broke out for all practical purposes at one point in the row of sheds, somewhere in the neighbourhood of sheds Nos. 8, 9 and 10. No further evidence confirmatory of that idea would be required, although they would, of course, be pleased to hear any witness who disagreed. It seemed to the Jury also that the question of the matting fence behind the sheds had been sufficiently discussed in the evidence. What happened was that it had been pushed over by the people escaping. Continuing, the Coroner remarked, with reference to the sittings of the enquiry next week, that it was inconvenient to sit on Monday morning. The enquiry would be continued, therefore, this (Monday) afternoon at 2.15 and would possibly be continued until 5 o'clock. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday the enquiry would commence at 11 a.m. and then, if necessary, they would resume on the Tuesday after the holidays.

## THE CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

Mr. McI. Messer, Captain Superintendent of Police and Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, was then called upon to give evidence, and the Crown Solicitor, in order to save the time of the Court, announced that the witness was prepared to state that no precautions had been taken with reference to an outbreak of fire.

Mr. McI. Messer—That is so. Since I have been in my present position, which I have occupied for about five years, no fire precautions have been taken in regard to the racecourse matsheds.

Then followed a considerable discussion regarding the regulations. Dealing with theatres, it is laid down that in all buildings used for public performances buckets painted red with the words fire in English and Chinese, and continually full of water, should be placed in such numbers and in such positions as the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade might direct; that the premises referred to should be provided with a sufficient number of hydrants to the satisfaction of the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and that no smoking should be permitted except with the permission of that officer.

The witness remarked that those regulations were kept with the exception of the one referring to smoking, which he was afraid was not kept.

The Coroner—These regulations apply to all theatrical buildings, temporary and permanent—Chinese theatres are exempted under Section 7 of the Theatres Ordinance.

The Coroner—Now let us come to theatrical matsheds!

A permit for performances was then produced, and it was shown that the regulations regarding fire were presumed to be covered by the rule that "orders should be given by the Police Officer for the safeguarding of peace and order and for the safeguarding of lives," witness remarking that fire precautions were enforced by him under the rule concerning "the safeguarding of life," and he added, "As far as I know, for theatrical performances only single storey matsheds are in use. The whole point with regard to matsheds in the case of a fire is the question of exit. It is acknowledged among fire people that if a matshed catches alight it is impossible, except in its initial stages, to extinguish the fire except by cutting a gap. Once the fire has got a hold the duty of the Fire Brigade

is to protect the adjoining buildings. It is the duty of the Fire Brigade to extinguish a fire and to protect both life and property. The general rule in the case of theatrical matsheds is for despatch boxes to be sent by the Fire Brigade, in charge of two Chinese firemen, and at the expense of the lessee, to be in continual attendance. This is also sometimes done, but not always, in the case of theatrical performances in permanent buildings. The Tai-ping Theatre has its own arrangement, and so has the City Hall, but in certain instances it is the custom of the Fire Brigade to supplement the arrangements at the City Hall. The Brigade attended at the Murray Parade Ground on Heather Day, where the proceedings continued into the night.

The Coroner: But in no case will the Fire Brigade force the acceptance of these despatch boxes? We never compel any person to do anything which he is not compelled to do by law. It is only where fire precautions are compulsory by law that we insist upon persons, in the absence of other provisions, making use of the Fire Brigade. I may add that such use of the Brigade is not in its best interests, as it means that members are driven from their stations and are not in a position to answer a first alarm.

The Crown Solicitor: It comes to this. The question of providing precautions at the racecourse sheds has never been considered?—Evidently not. The design of a new permanent building for public use is referred to us for criticism and advice by the Building Authority, but this practice is not followed in the case of the racecourse matsheds. It is impossible for the Building Authority to provide us with the designs. I can remember having had a design of a theatrical matshed submitted to me.

The Crown Solicitor: When did you first hear of the collapse?—I was up at the Peak, and between six and ten minutes past three I received a telephone message from the Central Police Station that there had been a collapse. I changed and caught the 3.15 car. I met Mr. Perkins in the car, and he went to the P.W.D. to arrange about providing for overcoats while I found out by phone that the Fire Brigade and Ambulance had gone to the Race Course.

Mr. Messer then detailed the arrangements which had been made by the Brigade at Happy Valley. The pressure of water, he said, for hydrant No. 2 was insufficient for any practical use, while the flow of water from the fire hydrants 3 and 4 into the tank was insufficient to enable a motor pump to feed one hose. He then enquired about the firefloat, and this arrived alongside the wharf about 3.45. She started pumping about 4 o'clock, the interval being occupied in tying up, laying the hose to the scene of the fire, etc. A four-inch hose was laid out first and then a division was made, two 2½-inch hoses being used. One supplied a tank at the Police Recreation Club, where the steam fire engine was located, while the other supplied a tank at the Golf Club house, from which a motor pump forced the water.

The Coroner: During the fire a cordon of soldiers was drawn round the Golf Club and the matshed?—Yes, they kept off the crowd and were very useful. They remained on duty until 6 p.m. the following day.

Detailing what steps had been taken by the Police for the identification and removal of the bodies, Mr. Messer said that 50 per cent. of the bodies were found in crouching attitudes as though they had been squashed into those positions. Starting from sheds 4, 5 and 6 the bodies increased in numbers, the greatest number being found outside sheds 8 and 9. There was a heap of 25 to 30 outside shed No. 7. The big heap looked as if the people had simply been shot down a chute. The public generally were excluded from the scene by the cordon of soldiers until 7.30 a.m. the following morning. He counted the bodies in company with Colonel Ward and Inspector Watt; they numbered 570. The witness put it on record that the Sanitary Department, especially the coolies, rendered excellent assistance in this part of their work.

Referring again to the water supply, witness remarked that a hose was connected with a hydrant on the evening after the fire and there was sufficient pressure then for one hose to play on any fire. It would have been sufficient for the Golf Club, but, of course, nothing would have served to put out the fire in the matsheds.

The enquiry was then adjourned until this afternoon.

## CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER EPIDEMIC.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR CHECKING ITS SPREAD AMONGST THE CHINESE.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the Principal Civil Medical Officer containing suggestions drawn up in conference with several prominent local Chinese for coping with the prevailing epidemic of cerebro-spinal fever:—  
To the Hon. J. T. C. Johnson, F.R.C.S., Civil Medical Department, Hongkong.

Sir,—Sidewalks sprinkled with disinfectants; the daily recitals of new cases and resulting deaths; the embargo now placed against ships from this port; the occasional funeral trains—all these remind us of the prevalence of cerebro-spinal (or "spotted") fever in our midst.

The disease seems principally confined to the Chinese of this section, although an occasional European is noted amongst the afflicted or the deaths. For this reason I have presumed to address you and to make a suggestion, which I am joined by my friend, Mr. Tong Yat Chun, President of the Tung Wah Hospital of this city.

It appears that the Chinese do not come out into the open and let it be known that they have this disease until in the last stages, and they have exhausted the skill of practitioners of their own race. Usually, when the first symptom appears, (I understand it is a pain in the back of the neck), the afflicted one stands if for a while, then goes to a Chinese physician or drug store, and procures a plaster to "draw the pain" and how futile such means are. As other symptoms of grave import appear, where it is too often discovered that the time for cure has passed. In view of the menace to others and the spread of this illness through ignorant carriers in the hope of arousing a sense of careful prudence amongst the Chinese and arresting further sickness, it is respectfully suggested that the following means be immediately adopted by your honorable body, to wit:—

(1) That a convenient station, or stations, be established in the Chinese quarter, in charge of a capable European, Surgeon appointed by your Department; (2) That suitable publicity methods be employed by standing notices in Chinese newspapers, by posters placed in the streets, and otherwise admonishing all the Chinese to immediately appear for examination if conscious of experiencing any of the earliest symptoms of this disease—and plainly stating what the symptoms are.

(3) By notifying all Chinese physicians and druggists that they shall immediately inform your Board (or your representative) at the station to be established of any person applying for relief who has any of the symptoms described, and to penalize any failure to do so.

I have observed the intelligent efforts which are now being made by your officers, who you are laboring. We don't want to see all public gatherings forbidden, and the theatres closed; we don't want to see this most beautiful city of the Orient marred by an insinuation that it is unhealthy; and I feel sure that all will gladly do their bit to keep it clean. If a layman has presumed in making a suggestion which only comes from his long friendship for the Chinese people, it is hoped that you will graciously pardon him, realizing, however, that he stands at your service, ready to assist in any manner possible to the fullest extent.

With assurances of esteem, I have the honour to be, Sir, respectfully,  
CLARSON DYE.  
Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong,  
March 23rd, 1918.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, March 24th.

VICTORIES REPORTED IN KANG KONG. It is reported that Cantonese troops have captured the important position of Na Lung, about 10 miles away from Yung King city.

KANG KONG CITY. Commander Lau Chi-luk has reported that his troops again reconquered the Yan Ping district city on the 10th inst. The city was attacked from three directions in the morning, and was captured on the same night, Lung's troops being compelled to evacuate the city. Several hundreds of Lung's men and many officers were killed, and the rest, who were mostly outlaws, deserted.

GENERAL LUK. General Luk Wing-tung, has established his military headquarters in the Kwai Yuen district, and has named himself the Yew Mo General. Luk was previously named the Ning Mo General by the late President, Yuan Shih-kai. Luk has also abolished the title of the Inspector Commissioner of the two Kwangs and taken the opportunity to declare himself the Chief of the three Provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Hunan.

A TRUE EXPLANATION. The steamers *Charles Hardouin* and *Paul Beau*, which, it was reported, would be sold to General Lung, have been acquired by a company in Shanghai.

THE KO CHOW FRONT. Commander Lau Tui-hing has reported that after being re-inforced by the Kwangtung troops, he sent two armies to attack the Shun Yee district (adjacent to the Ko Chow city) on the 18th inst. General Lung's troops were compelled to retreat, and the district city of Shun Yee was recaptured with only slight opposition.

## COMPANY MEETING.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

The twenty-ninth ordinary annual meeting of the Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday morning, at the registered offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Rev. Father Robert and Mr. A. O. Lang (Directors), Mr. R. Henderson (Secretary), and Dr. J. H. Sanders and Messrs. R. G. Shewan, R. Hancock, H. F. Campbell, J. K. Gibson, M. A. Figueiredo, Tse Tsan Tai and Chau Siu Ki (shareholders).

The Chairman said:—The result of the year's work is not as good as that of the previous twelve months; the gross profit for the year being \$485,253.01 against a profit last year of \$810,150. In view of the large amount—\$150,000—transferred to reserve account last year, your Directors consider that it is only necessary to transfer \$35,000 to that account this year, which will then stand at \$200,000, and they feel justified in recommending the payment of the same dividend as last year, which will cost \$230,000. We propose to write \$15,000 off "Deep Water Bay Buildings and Machinery" in addition to the usual depreciation, and we also propose to pay a bonus to the staff of \$14,284.33, of which, I am sure, you will approve. I think, on the whole, the shareholders have reason to be satisfied with the position. You will remember that, in accordance with Resolutions passed at a meeting of shareholders held on the 15th December, 1916, and 13th March, 1917, the capital of the Company has been reduced from \$4,000,000 to \$3,000,000 by a cash payment to shareholders of \$1,000,000. It has been necessary to provide a sum of \$21,333.37 from this year's working account in order to write down the dollar value of our investment in 5 per cent. War Loan to the equivalent of 3/- exchange. Among the many difficulties the management have had to contend with, I would mention the enormous price of coal. This is the largest item of our prime cost and we are paying \$32 per ton for coal for which we paid \$20 last year and \$10 the year before. A high rate of exchange has, of course, added to our difficulties, but our greatest trouble of our cargo when we have transportation for our raw materials, sold at a price which has been higher than the necessary freight space on any terms. The necessary freight space has been higher than the necessary freight space on any terms. The necessary freight space has been higher than the necessary freight space on any terms.

The report and accounts were adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Paul Chater. Mr. R. Hancock proposed, and Dr. Sanders seconded, the re-election to the Board of the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, and the motion was carried. Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$500 each. The Chairman announced that dividend warrants would be ready to-day.

## FOREIGN MONARCHS AND THE BRITISH ARMY.

## QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons on January 18th, Mr. Lynch asked the Prime Minister whether he could state what were the considerations that governed invitation to foreign monarchs to become honorary officers of the British Army; and what, in particular, were the circumstances under which an invitation of that character was sent to the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. Bonar Law, who replied said the recommendations were made in the public interest.

Mr. Lynch:—In view of the necessity of relying so much on democracy will the Government cease to encourage the entrusting of the Army to kings as their plaything?

The Speaker:—The hon. member must give notice of that rhetorical question.

## JAPANESE TRIBUTES TO BRITAIN.

## THE MARROW FAT OF EASTERN PEACE.

Baron Ito and Dr. Hishida, members of the Japanese Mission to the United States, were presented at Ottawa to the members of the Dominion Government by the Japanese Consul-General in Canada in January. Baron Ito said the action of Great Britain in the war stamped it as a land of justice. He eulogised the spirit of Canada, and described the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as "the marrow fat of Eastern peace." He added: "The realization that the unity of the British Empire is a great living factor was brought home to us Japanese when the ships of the Imperial Japanese navy were called upon to convey the Colonial Army of Australia across the Indian Ocean to Europe."—*Reuter*.

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD

AND COMPANY.

TELEPHONE 1741.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

WE ARE NOW STOCKING A CHOICE SELECTION OF HALL-MARKED STERLING SILVER GOODS

SUITABLE FOR WEDDING, COMPLIMENTARY AND CHRISTENING PRESENTS. THE DESIGNS ARE QUITE UNIQUE, INCLUDING COPIES FROM ANTIQUE PATTERNS.

CAKE STANDS.

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SUGAR AND

CREAM SETS.

ETC.



MANICURE

SETS.

TRINKET

BOXES.

PUFF JARS.

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BOXES.

ETC.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, FLOWER VASES.

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"The Aristocrat of the Dining Table."

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.



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LUBRICATING GRAPHITES.

FOUNDRY FACINGS.

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SUMMER DRESSES, BLOUSES, TEA GOWNS, EVENING WEAR AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES.

THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PATTERNS IN THE COLONY.

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)  
1000 Stamps \$ 6.00 / 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00  
1500 " 18.00 / 300 " 100.00  
1800 " 22.00 / 400 " 175.00  
2000 " 25.00

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HONGKONG 1518

VISITORS TO CANTON Should Purchase FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER.

By CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD. With Illustrations, Maps and Flags. PRICE \$1.75

On Sale at:—  
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.  
Messrs. KELLY & WAHNE, Ltd.  
Messrs. BROWN & CO.  
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

## EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THIS OFFICE will be entirely CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY, the 28th March. It will be open for all purposes on the following SATURDAY, SUNDAY and MONDAY, till 1 P.M.

D. W. THATMAN,  
Superintendent,  
Imports and Exports.  
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1918. [1810]

## MARATHON RACE.

OPEN to all SERVICES, UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, SCHOOLS and the PUBLIC GENERALLY. STATUE SQUARE (Law Courts) to SHAUKIWAN and BACK.

Distance, about 10 miles.

SATURDAY, April 13th, 1918.

Starting at 3 P.M.

Prizes according to number of Entries.

Conditions:—Go as you please. No stopping.

Minimum clothing, singlet and shorts.

Entrance fee One Dollar, to be sent with name and rank (if any) to:

Staff Inspector J. C. WILDIN,

Hongkong Police Reserve Headquarters,

Princes Buildings,

100 House Street.

Entries close on SATURDAY, April 6th, 1918.

## CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

## NOTICE

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised FARES between HONGKONG, KOWLOON and CANTON will come into force on April 1st next:

	Hongkong Currency.	Chinese Currency.
1st Class Single	8.00	85.35
1st " Return	8.00	85.35
2nd " Single	2.00	21.70
2nd " Return	4.00	43.40
3rd " Single	1.10	11.90
3rd " Return	1.10	11.90

In addition to the above for the convenience of the travelling Public a Special First-Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$115.00 available one way by Railway and the other by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company Steamers will also be issued.

By Order,

H. P. WINSLOW,

Manager,

Kowloon-Canton Railway.

British Section.

By Order,

WEN TEH CHANG,

Managing Director,

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Chinese Section.

Kowloon, 25th March, 1918. [1812]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator, HAMBURG AMERICA LINE, to sell by Public Auction, on

## THURSDAY,

the 28th March, 1918, at 11 A.M., at No. 3, Duddell Street.

A portion of the excellent and well made Office Furniture consisting of Double Desks with Drawers, Office Tables, Large Oak Screen, &c., &c., &c.

## Also

One Steel Safe, by Arnheim, Berlin, 84 x 42 x 21.  
One Steel Safe, by Milner & Co., London, 31 x 25 x 23.  
One Underwood Typewriter, and a number of Telegraphic Code Books, &c., &c., &c.

On View from WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant.

TERMS:—as Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 22nd March, 1918. [1807]

## WANTED.

AMERICAN, of modest aspirations, wishes to Sub-Let One or Two ROOMS for OFFICE in central location for a few months.

Box 224,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1806]

## WANTED.

FOR PRK, Hongkong, ENGLISH NURSE for little girl of 3 years and infant.

Reply with references to—

Box 21,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1802]

## NOW READY.

## THE

## DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

## FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, ETC.

## 1918.

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ISSUE.

## PRICE:

Large Edition ... \$11.00

Abridged ... 7.00

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, TO-DAY (MONDAY), 25th March, 1918, at 12 Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917. The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th inst., both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1918. [1776]

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. (kindly lent for the occasion) TO-DAY (MONDAY), March 25th, at 5.30 P.M., to—

A. Receive the Committee's Report, Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for 1917.

B. To elect Officers and other Members of the Committee in the place of the retiring Members thereof.

C. To decide on any Resolution which may be duly submitted to the Meeting through the Hon. Sec. retary in accordance with Bye Law 67.

Members are requested to attend.

By Order,

JOHN BENTLEY,

Hon. Secretary.

[1792]

## GULU-KALUMPONG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on March 26th.

The SHARE REGISTERS will be CLOSED from March 25th to April 5th, both days inclusive.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Colonial Register.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1918. [1769]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COLONIAL (HONGKONG) REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, 26th March, 1918, to WEDNESDAY, 27th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1918. [1792]

## HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the undersigned at 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1755]

## CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, Polders Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1918. [1747]

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at Noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1917, and the Report of the General Managers.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1918. [1762]

## NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby reminded that interest coupons become invalid for payment on the expiry of three years from the date on which the half-yearly period covered by them ends. Thus Coupon No. 2 covering interest on the above Loan for the period 1st January to 30th June, 1915, will cease to be valid for payment after 30th June, 1918. Bondholders who have not yet presented this coupon for payment should do so before 1st July, 1918.

P. A. ALLEN,

Inspector General of Customs.

[1803]

## FOR SALE.

PIANOFORTE, Upright, Iron Grand, in good order, very little used, owner leaving the Colony and must be sold at once. Cost \$450; will take \$225. Can be seen at the HONGKONG FREE PRESS, 3, Duddell Street.

## INTIMATIONS

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PURCHASERS OF FREE-MUTUEL TICKETS on the 5th Race, Second Day, for Cash Sweep, Places and Winners, also Cash Sweep ticket holders, of following Races can obtain a refund on production of their tickets at the Offices of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB, on the Ground Floor of the HONGKONG CLUB ANNEXE, CHATER ROAD, between the hours of 3.30 P.M.—5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 4th March, 1918, until 25th March (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

HOLDERS OF UNPAID WINNING TICKETS (Cash Sweeps, Places and Winners) will also be paid at the same place and between the same hours as stated above on production of their tickets.

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,

Accountants to the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

[1717]

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

[168]

## HOUSES TO LET

## TO LET.

From 1st May next.

NO. 1, AIMAI VILLAS, corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon, one Six-Roomed House, with separate Bath Rooms and Kitchens.

Apply to—

PATELL & CO.,

King's Buildings, Top Floor.

[1893]

## TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in the House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

THE MANAGER,

HONGKONG ICE CO., Ltd.,

48, Connaught Road Central.

[808]

## TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Buildings.

[1622]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in York Buildings.

HOUSES on Shamen, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., Ltd.

[183]

## FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155, Peak.

Apply—

DUNCAN CLARK,

Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[1711]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES!

## SAUSAGES!

A Variety

'to suit all tastes'

OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

LIVER "

BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

do., do., do.

[1483]

## ON SALE.

## A TABLE OF THE

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT BOMBAY

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Average for 25 years.

PRICE ... \$3 CASH.

On Sale at the DAILY PRESS Office or Local Bookshops.

[1804]

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S NAZALINE.

## AN IDEAL

## ANTISEPTIC AND

## PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention

of

## CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER

and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases

of

## COLD IN THE HEAD.

## NASAL CATARRH.

Etc.

## PREPARED ONLY BY

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG.

TEL. 16.

their schemes and bring the end of the war appreciably nearer. The very fact that the Central European Powers have committed themselves to such a desperate adventure shows that they realise that time is on the side of the Allies, and that it is a case of now or never. The shipping difficulty due to the submarine campaign, which was to bring Great Britain to her knees in six months, has passed its most acute stage, and every month promises an improvement in the situation, so that America, which has already had twelve months in which to organise her vast resources of men and material, is in a position to make her weight felt in a constantly increasing degree in this life-and-death struggle. The long suspension of hostilities on the Eastern Front and the lull in operations which winter has compelled in France and Flanders have afforded the Central Powers the opportunity to concentrate their energies upon the preparations for the present effort, while the final disappearance of Russia from the ranks of the belligerents is believed to have released something like a million and a half men for service in the West. The Allies, however, have not been idle in the meantime. A month ago, Mr. BONAR LAW, speaking at the Aldwych Club, declared that "Germany would not break our lines," and more recently Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL stated that the French were so equipped that their assaults would meet with such a devastating blaze of artillery as the world had never seen. Reuters' Correspondent also reported that behind the French Front, as behind the British, this winter, there has been all the time a silent and methodical preparation. Unnumbered miles of trenches have been dug and roads and communications improved. Fresh monstrous growths of wire had sprung up. On every road and field through which the Germans may conceivably advance lie artillery and munitions, ready in quantities which the Germans have never before encountered. Of the unconquerable spirit of our gallant troops we have had so many magnificent illustrations during the past three years and a half that we trust our fate to them with supreme confidence that they will do all that mortal man can do to beat back the enemies of civilisation, and, though we must deplore the terrible gaps that will be ploughed in their ranks, it is a consolation to feel that nothing which human foresight can devise for their protection has been neglected.

The attack has been launched on a front of about fifty miles in the Cambrai district, lying between the Scarpe and the Oise. The aim of the enemy is, apparently, to drive a wedge between the British and French, and to advance to Paris, which General HINDENBURG prophesied he would reach on April 1st, by the valley of the Oise, simultaneously turning the whole French left. The fact that the blow has been delivered exactly when and where it was expected encourages the belief that it will be successfully parried. The enemy has introduced no new devices, but is relying again upon sheer weight of numbers in men and guns to bear down all opposition. Already forty divisions, representing approximately three-quarters of a million men, have been identified as taking part in the assault. Assisted by the Austro-Hungarians, they put up a terrific barrage. Against one sector of ten thousand yards it is estimated that they employed one gun for every fifteen yards, not counting trench mortars. At another point eight British battalions were opposed by eight enemy divisions. In the graphic words of one soldier, "there seemed to come a 'like bee out of a hive'—the more one shot the more there seemed to come."

It is not surprising, therefore, that they have broken through our outposts, penetrated the battle positions westward of St. Quentin, and in the neighbourhood of Croisilles. Their greatest penetration varies from 2,200 to 500 or 600 yards. There is no reason to feel disheartened by this. It will be remembered that Mr. BONAR LAW, after referring recently to the confidence of the British Command in our ability to defeat the enemy's designs, warned the country that that did not mean that there would be no losses of territory. "Any side choosing to concentrate sufficiently upon a narrow front could carry it," he declared. "That might happen, if an attack occurs, but if it does happen, I am confident its true significance will be realised by the British people as well as the soldiers, whose one desire will be to recover lost ground." Our troops retired in good order, we are told, and nowhere is the territory relinquished of any real strategic importance. The enemy have paid a "fearful price" for their gains. Their massed infantry offered remarkable targets to our rifle, machine-gun, and artillery fire, and full advantage was taken of the fact by our artmen as "strewn with grey corpses." Our losses have inevitably been considerable, but not, says Sir DOUGLAS HAIG, out of proportion to the battle's magnitude.

DEATHS.  
ANTON.—At 184, Cromwell-rd., S.W., on January 12th, JAMES ROSS ANTON, formerly of Hongkong, in his 75th year.  
LANDERS.—At Shanghai, on March 18th, KARE LANDERS, aged 31 years.  
WARD.—At No. 17, Love Lane, Shanghai, on March 15th, OLIVE MONDIE, dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS WARD, aged 4 years and eleven months.  
WETMORE.—At Hove, on January 12th, ANNA CHRYDER WETMORE, widow of the late W. S. WETMORE, formerly of Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 25th MARCH, 1918.

## A FATEFUL STRUGGLE.

The much vaunted German offensive on the Western Front has commenced, and it is scarcely too much to say that the fate of the world hangs in the balance. If the Germans should succeed in their desperate attempt to break through the Allied lines in force it would not necessarily mean the end of the struggle so long as we retain the command of the sea, but it would indefinitely postpone the triumph of justice and freedom. On the other hand, the failure of the enemy to attain the objects



# THE WAR.

## GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE: TREMENDOUS ATTACK ON THE BRITISH ALONG A FIFTY-MILE FRONT.

COLOSSAL PRICE PAID FOR SMALL GAINS.

## ACTION IN THE NORTH SEA. FOUR ENEMY WARSHIPS REPORTED SUNK.

## IRISH CONVENTION REACHES A DECISION.

### Franco-Belgian Front

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH FRONT.

##### ENEMY BREAKS THROUGH.

LONDON, March 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Heavy fighting continued on the whole battle front until late last night.

Powerful attacks with their great weight of infantry and artillery in the afternoon broke through our defensive system westward of St. Quentin.

We are falling back in good order to prepared positions farther west.

Our troops are holding their positions in the northern portion of the battle front. Very heavy fighting against fresh hostile forces is in progress.

##### ATTACKS RENEWED IN GREAT STRENGTH.

LONDON, March 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy this morning renewed his attacks in great strength along practically the whole battle front. Fierce fighting in our battle positions is still continuing.

The enemy progressed at certain points; elsewhere, our counter-attacks threw him back. Our losses are inevitably considerable, but not out of proportion to the battle's magnitude. Reports from all parts show that the enemy's losses continue to be very heavy. His advance has everywhere been made at great sacrifice.

Our troops are fighting with the greatest gallantry. Exceptional gallantry has been shown by the 24th Division, in the protected defence of Le Vergeul, and also by the 3rd Division, who maintained positions near Croiselles and northwards against repeated attacks. The 51st Division made a most gallant fight near the Bapaume-Cambrai road against repeated attacks.

Identifications obtained show that the opening attack was delivered by forty German Divisions, supported by a great number of German artillery, and supported by Austrian batteries. Many other German Divisions have since participated in the fighting and others are arriving. Further very severe fighting is anticipated.

##### GERMANS "ALL OUT" AND PAYING A COLOSSAL PRICE.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says it can safely be said that the British Armies view with calm confidence the result of the splendid defensive which they have thus far opposed to the Hun hordes. While it is impossible to predict what the future holds, it seems pretty certain that yesterday's attack forms part of a great German offensive. They are "all out." They paid a colossal price yesterday for their small gains.

The battle is too big to be visualised as a whole.

Nineteen enemy Divisions were identified in yesterday's fighting.

Intense barrages preceded the initial local attacks, which were mainly repulsed. Then the enemy, between half-past eight and ten o'clock in the morning, launched a whole series of attacks astride the Canal du Nord, throwing in three successive waves, one following another closely, supported by massed formations of storm troops. By mid-day this great effort was spent, having forced our line to withdraw at several places.

At five o'clock, fresh troops attacked again heavily in a north-westerly direction from Fontaine-le-Croiselles, but this attempt was held up by a withering machine-gun fire. The Germans having established themselves at Deignies, which is a position of tactical advantage, we counter-attacked at seven o'clock in the evening with infantry and Tanks and drove them out again.

Heavy ground mists considerably handicapped aerial work, but the weather thus far has been distinctly in our favour.

The enemy is employing his best Divisions, including at least two Divisions of Guards. It is rumoured that Austrian batteries are supporting, but so far they have not been identified. Early to-day the enemy was heavily shelling the region of Senin, near Arras, and he is still pushing forward large masses of reinforcing troops.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

A German official wireless message states:—A strong artillery duel has continued on the Belgian and French fronts in Flanders. Reconnoitring detachments penetrated frequently the enemy lines. We attacked English positions to the south-east of Arras as far as La Fere. Our infantry stormed in broad sectors and everywhere captured the first lines. The firing duel has increased in intensity on both sides at Rheims and in Champagne. Prisoners have been brought in from many sectors. We continued the destruction of infantry positions and batteries before Verdun.

#### GERMAN CLAIMS.

A German official wireless message states:—Yesterday's successes between Arras and La Fere have been extended. Sixteen thousand prisoners and 200 guns are so far reported.

#### HINDENBURG'S VISIT TO PARIS.

It has been noted that all the attacking troops are clad in new uniforms, and it will be remembered in this connection that von Hindenburg boasted that he would be in Paris on April 1st. Anyway he certainly is essaying to break through in record time, and as his divisions melt away under the torrents of shells and bullets fresh ones are being sent.

Forty enemy divisions, including four Divisions of Guards, had been identified on the front line of the attack by last night. Already some troops have been relieved. Responsible quarters are gratified with the magnificent manner in which our troops are withstanding the onslaught, not a single Division has failed or faltered. Against one sector of 10,000 yards it has been estimated that the Germans employed one gun to every 15 yards, not counting trench-mortars.

#### A VERITABLE SHAMBLES.

It is noteworthy that some of the actual retirements were made only upon the orders after the troops had held the trenches intact through the whole day against violent assaults.

The first dense waves in yesterday's attacks were frequently held up by our wire, and the Germans halted and hacked their way through whilst our riflemen and gunners were making a veritable shambles of the ground.

The enemy fought with sturdy valour, for picked divisions were participating. Our airmen are serving magnificently. Flying low, they are attacking the enemy flying formations who are machine-gunning our trenches.

#### ENEMY'S REAR STREWN WITH CORPSES.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reported in the evening:—The offensive is proceeding.

The weather is glorious. Definite details are still unobtainable. Despite our giving ground under the unprecedented weight of men and guns, the enemy gains are nowhere of real strategic importance.

Our withdrawal everywhere was carried out in an orderly manner, after exacting a fearful price.

Our airmen report that the ground in the enemy's rear is strewn with grey corpses.

#### GERMANS HIGHLY STRUNG BY NEWS.

German telegrams via Amsterdam show that the people are highly strung by the news of the battle. Their papers insist that their rulers have left nothing undone to spare the people from a terrible blood bath. Special services of intercession have been ordered in the churches. The Kaiser, the Crown Prince, General Hindenburg and General Ludendorff left Spa on Wednesday for a chateau near St. Quentin to watch the troops move into battle.

#### LONDON'S GRATEFUL ADMIRATION.

LONDON, March 23rd.

The Lord Mayor of London has telegraphed to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig as follows:—"London is watching with profound emotion and grateful admiration the splendid resistance of the British and overseas troops, and the offering to the attacks of the enemy, and renews its full confidence in a complete victory for our gallant and devoted troops. They will remain in our prayers and thoughts throughout these anxious days."

#### THE LINE WILL NOT BREAK.

The papers are unanimously hopeful of the outcome of the great battle. They dwell upon the accuracy of the British intelligence in divining the enemy's intentions and in foreseeing the points and time of attack. They are confident that the Allied line, though it may bend, will not break, short of some undisclosed sudden attack elsewhere, but no doubt is felt that our defensive system, which was ceaselessly elaborated during the winter months, is defended by troops inspired by the unconquerable spirit which barred the road to Ypres, and will hold the enemy.

It is believed that the Germans are striking because they think they can win a victory that will end the war, and because they cannot afford to wait. Hence, failure will now mean the definitive defeat of Germany.

The papers exhort the people at home to steel their hearts for the tale of losses, not to be depressed by momentary checks or too exultant over successes, but to emulate the calmness and steadiness of the heroes at the front.

#### FRENCH PREMIER SATISFIED.

In the Chamber, M. Clemenceau stated that the Allied Staffs had every reason to be satisfied with the results of the first great attack. He was extremely pleased with the results. He says that the British are resisting with prodigious endurance and are becoming the enemy.

#### HIGH TRIBUTES FROM FRENCH PRESS.

The newspapers also pay very high tributes to the British defence. Some are of opinion that the enemy possibly contemplates, after fixing the British reserves on the front of their attack, to make a massive attack on the Anglo-Belgian left wing in the direction of Calais, between Ypres and Arras, thus directly threatening Great Britain, but the Allies are everywhere prepared.

#### PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' ACCOUNTS.

#### THE ENEMY'S INTENTION.

LONDON, March 23rd. Mr. Percival Phillips, a War Correspondent in France, reports:—"The hardest fighting is on our flanks. The enemy north wing takes a line near to which we retired on Thursday, namely, some hundreds of yards east of the villages of Vaux, Vraucourt, Marches, and Beaumetz. This makes the enemy's intention very roughly from about 2,800 yards at the greatest point in the neighbourhood of Croiselles to 500 or 600 yards at the lower end. We retired east of Doignies, where we occupied the Hindenburg system in November, to what was generally our old front line before that advance, except that we retain Havincourt. The situation west of the Scheldt Canal between Gouzeaucourt and St. Quentin is not clear, but the enemy undoubtedly is in some villages behind our former front line. Everywhere he is shelling the back areas with increasing intensity. His intention, obviously, is to keep throwing in fresh Divisions and to continue terrible blows incessantly."

#### GERMANS RETURN TO OLD METHODS.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, a Press Correspondent in France, says:—"Our troops were heavily engaged on our right to-day near St. Quentin. We were much outnumbered, nine German Divisions being hurled against three of ours. At one point and eight against two, another soldier described the enemy's advance as 'like bees out of a hive,' more one shot the more there seemed to come on."

It was the return of the old German method, at Mons, Le Cateau and Verdun; the only surprise is that the enemy did not introduce any novelty in the attack.

There were no tanks and no special gas. The enemy relied, as of old, on ruthless sacrifice of life in the hope of overwhelming the defence by sheer weight of numbers and on their gun-power. There were a thousand guns opposite three British Divisions. Nothing hitherto was experienced by the British like the length and width of the barrage that was laid down against our defences at five o'clock yesterday morning and continued throughout the day without a pause, except when it jumped forward to let the infantry attack and the guns advance. Simultaneously heavy guns were concentrated in our rear, as far back as 25 miles behind the lines.

It was during the last hour of bombardment that the enemy poured out gas shells and continued to gas our batteries and reserve trenches the day long, filling the atmosphere with poisonous clouds; but this weapon was unsuccessful. The British had trained for weeks past and fought yesterday in masks, in some cases for eight hours. Box respirators proved most effective. There were only six cases of gassing in one of the largest casualty clearing stations this morning. A number of tanks brilliantly counter-attacked on Thursday evening and recaptured some ground near Doignies.

The spirit of our men remains magnificent. The troops I saw to-day going in to battle with bands playing, were chatting and smiling with calm confidence.

#### ENEMY'S GAINS UNIMPORTANT.

Mr. Hamilton Fyffe, a Press Correspondent in France, says:—"The outstanding characteristic of the fighting so far is that we did so well under the terrific impact. Apart from the unprecedented artillery firing, the enemy's trench mortars discharged such an overwhelming weight of projectiles that wire ceased to be an obstacle on most parts of the front, and trenches were destroyed, though not everywhere. No sooner were the enemy's wirecutters found than they were moved down by our machine-guns. Mr. Fyffe, describing the gassing of the British batteries, says this is the first battle where the gunners have had to work continuously wearing masks. He says that when the British at one point counter-attacked at 9 on Thursday morning they bombed the enemy in the trenches he had captured, then drove him at the point of the bayonet through a British barrage."

Mr. Fyffe found the men yesterday morning to be very confident. He says the enemy's gains on the Bullecourt salient were absolutely unimportant. The enemy generally has now to attack chosen defence positions and the task of the British has become proportionately lighter."

#### ATTACK COMPLETELY HELD.

Mr. Perry Robinson, a Correspondent in France, writes:—"The fighting on Friday was generally along our reserve line. That the Germans would break some sections of our front was anticipated. So far we are satisfied with the situation. Despite the terrible hammering of the British front line, the troops fought magnificently and completely held the attack over a large part of the line. This is particularly true about Looverval Chateau, near Boursies, where German masses were obliterated by machine-guns, while eastward, by Flequiere, the enemy attack was a total failure, the whole of our line remaining intact at nightfall, but we withdrew in the darkness in order to conform to the line on the left, where the enormous weight of attack broke the front line. Our line, it withdrew, holds absolutely firm. There is not the smallest sign yet of any break through into open warfare. The forces which the enemy has so far encountered have been comparatively light, and his losses vastly exceeded ours."

#### GERMANY v. ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The German Press speaks of the present battle as an effort to reach a final decision with England.

For example, the Conservative *Tagliche Rundschau* writes:—"A single combat between England and Germany to decide whether the Anglo-Saxons will continue to press their will upon the world has begun."

#### THE KAISER PRESENT.

LONDON, March 22nd. The Kaiser, Marshal Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have arrived in the battle area.

#### BRITISH CONFIDENCE.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at a National Liberal Federation meeting at Derby, referring to the German offensive, declared that the skill of our Generals and the indomitable tenacity of our soldiers would more than hold their own against any sacrifices to make the cause of freedom victorious.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, March 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—"Owing to the mist and light being only suitable for low flying, the enemy's attacking troops and reinforcements on the battlefield offered excellent targets. Our pilots poured thousands of rounds into them, causing innumerable casualties. Our bombers also attacked troops, dropping over 900 bombs on troops at railway stations on the battlefield."

There has been much air fighting. We brought down 18, drove down six and shot down one enemy machine.

Three of ours are missing. Our nightfliers dropped three and a half tons of bombs on Bruges docks and three and a half tons on billets at Tourna.

All our machines returned.

#### FRENCH FRONT.

##### ENEMY FIRING ON PARIS.

LONDON, March 23rd.

A Paris official message states:—"The enemy are shelling Paris and the Suburbs at long range. The 240 millimetre gun is firing every quarter of an hour. A dozen were killed and fifteen wounded. Counter measures are being taken."

##### SPASMODIC BOMBARDMENT OF FRENCH LINES.

LONDON, March 23rd.

A French communiqué states:—"The enemy are spasmodically, though fairly violently, bombarding the front and rear lines north of Chemin-des-dames, in the region of Rheims, and in Lorraine. We dispersed an attack in the region of Blerrey and the Woivre."

##### ENEMY DRIVEN OUT.

PARIS, March 22nd.

A communiqué states:—"We repulsed strong enemy *coup-de-mains* to the south of Juvincourt, in the sector of Godat, north of Courcy, and north of the Aisne. At the two last points enemy detachments were driven out of advanced elements after a lively fight, in which the enemy suffered appreciable losses."

An enemy attempt west of Mont Cornillet also failed.

There is fairly lively artillery fire in the region of Monte and at some points on the right of the Meuse in Woivre.

##### ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

PARIS, March 23rd.

A communiqué states:—"Artillery was active in the early part of the day and more violent in the afternoon, particularly north of Chemin-des-dames and in the region of Courcy, Popelle, Champagne, and south of Moron Villers."

Three enemy *coup-de-main* north of Souain and east of Teton were without result.

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##### AUSTRIAN DEFENCE OF STRASSBURG.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The semi-official *Nouvelles de France* contains a most significant admission that the Austrians are defending Strassburg against a possible French move against that place.

Other statements in the Austrian Press confirm that Austrian artillery has been massed on the eastern French front. German newspapers also report the arrival of Bulgarians on the Western Front.

### The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH TROOPS CROSS THE JORDAN.

LONDON, March 23rd.

A Palestine Official message states:—"Our parties crossed the Jordan, despite a strong current, yesterday morning. The river was then bridged. We established ourselves on the left bank and made progress eastwards, encountering considerable resistance. The operations continue."

#### The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMANS PREPARING BIG OFFENSIVE AT SALONIKA.

LONDON, March 23rd.

A telegram from Belgrade states that the *Figaro* expert says that the Germans and Bulgarians are preparing a big offensive at Salonika for the Spring. Their forces in Macedonia are estimated at 400,000.

#### Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### GERMAN RAID ON FRENCH TOWNS.

PARIS, March 23rd.

A group of enemy aeroplanes crossed the lines and bombed Compeigne and various towns and districts. Some pushed southward, but gunfire compelled their retreat.

The alarm was given to Paris but the "all clear" signal was given in half-an-hour.

#### General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### BRITISH MEDICAL OFFICERS REPATRIATED.

THE HAGUE, March 23rd.

Nine British Medical officers have arrived from Germany for repatriation, including Lieutenant Ajar Singh Garwal.

#### SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, March 23rd.

Senor Mauras, addressing an enthusiastic house of Parliament said he hoped that the country would settle down quietly under the Coalition.

He announced that the recent decree dissolving and militarising the postal services had been cancelled.

#### BYE-ELECTION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, March 23rd.

In the Waterford bye-election, the result was:—Capt. Redmond (Nationalist), son of the late Mr. John Redmond, 1,243, Dr. White (Unionist), 764.

#### THE IRISH QUESTION. CONVENTION REACHES AGREEMENT.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The Press Bureau says the Irish Convention has concluded its discussions and a statement received from the Grand Committee shows that decisions have been reached on all material points. It has been agreed that the Chairman shall prepare a draft report. The Convention will reconvene on April 4th to consider the report.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at the National Liberal Federation meeting at Derby, said an Anglo-Irish "conciliation was most urgent in the interests of the Allied cause" and the future of the world. Despite disquieting reports, he refused to believe that an honourable solution could not be found.

#### "DECISION" ARRIVED AT.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the whole Empire, the United States, and the Allies will learn with relief that the Irish Convention has reached "a decision. It has been generally known that the points of difference which have delayed the decisions now announced were of minor importance."

#### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

##### TO FACILITATE SHIPPING.

President Wilson has issued a proclamation restricting the import of non-essentials in order to prevent draining the Allies and to facilitate the quick return of ships to America for re-loading.

#### AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

##### A NEW REPUBLIC.

PETERSBURG, March 23rd.

The Soviets have formed a "Turkic Republic, including the whole of the Crimea."

#### GERMAN ADVANCE FROM ODESSA.

PETERSBURG, March 22nd.

The Germans have occupied the town of Ochakov, 40 miles north-east of Odessa.

#### THE REICHTAG AND THE PEACE TREATIES.

AMSTERDAM, March 22nd.

The Reichstag has approved the Russian Peace Treaties.

#### MUNITIONS EXPLOSION NEAR MONS.

LONDON, March 22nd.

A message from Amsterdam states that 30 German soldiers were killed and over 100 injured by the explosion of 500 munition wagons at the railway station at Moringen, near Mons.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

##### WEEKLY REPORT.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., in their silver report, state that the announcement from Washington, dated on the 19th inst., is the most important event in the silver market recently. If the Bill then mentioned becomes law, which seems more than likely, the effect will be to establish the price at a somewhat higher level than for some time past, while eventually the price will settle down and remain pegged at about 45d. an ounce standard, plus charges which are variable but which at present are about seven per cent. The rise of three-half pence during the week brings the price a little nearer American parity, and probably the upward movement will continue.

The trade demand is heavy, owing to the anxiety of manufacturers to secure as much as possible before the American scheme has full effect. The rising tendency is further accentuated by the reduced offerings. The Indian silver holding has again decreased.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Silver is quoted at 44½. There is a good trade demand but a scarcity of offerings.

#### ALLIES AND DUTCH SHIPPING.

##### AN UNFOUNDED APPREHENSION.

LONDON, March 21st.

As regards the statement of the Dutch Foreign Minister on Tuesday, that the proposed action of the Allies in respect of Dutch shipping would render Dutch Colonial navigation impossible, Reuter's Agency is informed that this is by no means the case, and such an apprehension is quite unfounded. There is no intention of taking any action that would make Dutch Colonial trade impossible.

#### "AN ACT OF INJUSTICE."

THE HAGUE, March 22nd.

In the Chamber after Jonker London had announced the Allied requisitioning of Dutch ships, speakers of the various parties hotly denounced the Allies, especially America, for what they asserted was an act of injustice, but they admitted that Holland was only able to make a dignified protest.

#### THE ROUMANIAN ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

LONDON, March 22nd.

The Austrian Headquarters state that the armistice with Roumania has been further extended by seventy-two hours.

#### BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, March 22nd.

Mr. R. Stoker (Conservative) has been returned unopposed for South Manchester.

#### DRAINAGE OF THE ZUIDER ZEE.

THE HAGUE, March 22nd.

The Second Chamber has unanimously passed a Bill providing for the drainage of the Zuider Zee.

#### THE MINERS' COMB-OUT.







## BRITISH WAR PRISONERS.

London, March 22nd.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. F. Hope, Secretary to the Treasury, stated that the Government was determined to ensure redress for British war prisoners who had been improperly treated. He also stated that it had been thought desirable to transfer to Germany of German officers from the West of England to the East Coast. This was not a reprisal on the part of the Government, but the result of the German avenger's policy, and the climate of the Kent and Essex coasts was probably better than that of a number of the prison camps in Germany. (Cheers.)

## THE MINERS' COMB-OUT BALLOT.

## MAJORITY AGAINST PROPOSAL.

London, March 21st.  
The National Miners' Ballot resulted in a majority of 23,756 votes against combing out 50,000 miners for the Army, as demanded by the Government.

## PRIME MINISTER'S REPLY.

London, March 22nd.  
Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday, told the Executive of the Miners' Federation, who presented the figures of the ballot on the subject of combing-out, that the men required would be recruited for the Army.

## PRIME MINISTER ADDRESSES DELEGATES.

The Daily Mail states that the Prime Minister, who was greatly moved by the news from the Front, addressed the miners' delegates on the subject of combing-out. He was most emphatic in his references to the military situation, and his insistence that the miners' vote, if acted upon, would mean installing Bolshevism in Great Britain had a sad, almost staggering, effect upon the delegates.

## AUSTRALIA AND GERMANY'S PACIFIC COLONIES.

## MELBOURNE, March 22nd.

The Australian Associated Chambers of Commerce are unanimously urging Britain to retain the German Colonies in the Pacific.

## LORD FORREST RESIGNS.

Lord Forrest has resigned the Treasury, owing to ill-health, and Mr. Watt, the Minister for Railways, succeeds him.

## QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

## EXORBITANT LEGAL FEES.

London, March 20th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. G. W. Currie affirmed that an officer's widow was charged over fifty pounds sterling as official expenses in Madras for the completion of her title to four hundred pounds worth of shares in the Madras Rupee Company.

Mr. Hayes Fisher replied that if Mr. Currie would give the officer's name, an inquiry would be made.

## PENSION REGULATION.

London, March 20th.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Hayes Fisher stated, in reply to Col. Yates, that arrangements would shortly be announced in India for putting into effect the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated December 3rd, 1917, including an extension of the period for electing to take a pension on the completion of twenty-two years' service.

## THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The House of Commons adjourned until April 9th.

## NEW ITALIAN WAR MINISTER

## ROME, March 22nd.

The Minister of War, General Alfieri, has resigned in order to take command at the front. Senator General Victor Zupelli will succeed him.

## THE ROUMANIAN CABINET.

## JASSY, March 22nd.

The Marghiloman Cabinet which has been formed consists of insignificant politicians, including only one ex-Minister.

It is expected that peace negotiations will be immediately resumed.

## POLITICAL SITUATION IN SPAIN.

## NEW CABINET.

## MADRID, March 22nd.

Señor Maura has formed a Cabinet.

## COMPOSITION OF CABINET.

Señor Maura's Coalition Cabinet includes Señor Dato, Foreign Minister; Señor Romanones, Minister of Justice; Señor García Prieto, Minister of the Interior; General Morúa, Minister of War; and General Pidal, Minister of Marine.

The above includes four ex-Premiers.

## RACING IN ENGLAND.

## LONDON, March 21st.

The following is the result of the Gatwick War National:

Poethlyn ..... 1  
Captain Dreyfus ..... 2  
Ballymacad ..... 3

Seventeen ran. Won by four lengths, a bad third.

The betting was 5 to 1 against the winner; 20 to 1 against Captain Dreyfus; and 7 to 1 against Ballymacad.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS SAY.  
NO FEAR IN FRANCE.

[BY EDWARD PRICE BELL, THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT OF THE "CHICAGO DAILY NEWS"]

What is the state of mind of the British and French Armies in their wintry surroundings at this war-torn beginning of another year? Are they fearful lest the German avalanche crash over them and bury free society in the wreck?

Some days' inquiry among these armies leads me to say "No." Concern there is. It is reflected in all competent discussion in the war zone. Scarcely a private, I think, is unaware of the adverse factors of recent development on other fronts. Concern there is, but fear there is not. The British remember Ypres and are hopeful. The French remember Verdun, and have few misgivings. Both recall the fact that German arms have had the worst of it in the West in every notable action since the opening of the great battles on the Somme. Britons and Frenchmen know their Teutonic adversary, and are ready for anything he may attempt.

France tells us semi-officially: "The French and British Armies are now profiting by the period of cold and snow to take all dispositions and measures necessary in view of the new phase on which the war is entering." This same authority adds: "Any offensive the enemy may deem himself able to undertake will find our Allies and ourselves prepared to offer a victorious resistance."

Experiences in the war zone seem amply to confirm these statements. Great movements of troops are in progress. Guns of all calibres glut the military roads. Fresh strength, human and mechanical, is flowing towards the fighting line over its whole length. At a British ordnance depot where I stood in the midst of a wilderness of camouflaged guns, all ready for the front, I found an especially anguine British officer. And shall I tell you why he was anguine? He was anguine because he knew.

At another point, not far from where German high-explosive shrapnel was bursting, I ran across a British officer of notably robust faith. His specialties are sniping, observation, and reconnaissance. As a sniper he has killed more Germans, they say, than has any other man in British uniform.

He is deeply versed in the complex art of camouflage as practised by his opponents. He does not use the French word "camouflage"; he uses its English equivalent, "protective coloration." Of protective coloration he is a master.

I stood with him on a hillside looking at a row of trees. "There is a man in full view," said he. "Do you see him?" I scrutinised everything before me, and could see no sign of a living thing. The officer placed his hands about his mouth and shouted "Stand forth!" Suddenly I saw a part of the trunk of a tree detached itself and stand before me, an armed British rifleman.

They may be anywhere, these snipers. That wood pile thirty feet ahead of you, though you think you can distinguish every separate piece in it, may contain a sniper with his rifle accurately sighted at your head. And these discarded sand bags and gunny sacks at your feet, what danger may they not conceal? Grass, foliage, unobtrusiveness of earth, ragged parapet lines, and many other things may cover a brave man who waits, without actual protection from enemy bullets, either to watch or to kill.

Formerly German bullets of a certain type pierced the thin steel shields worn by British snipers and observers. The British at first had no similar small-arm ammunition. The Germans said it would take the British at least two years to make any such ammunition. Before the Germans knew where they were the British not only were piercing German shields but were also making for themselves shields that the Germans could not pierce.

On to the firing line. Snow was falling in clear flakes, and a raw wind carried it slantwise across roads, fields, and woods. We passed through Ypres, approaching the ruined town by the Poperinghe road, where so much blood of soldiers and civilians has been shed. Everywhere we mixed with convoys and jostling masses of khaki-clad men, some going, some coming. All looked confused, all issued in order—such are the marvels of armies in motion! Ypres I had seen twice before, on both occasions apportioning my time between scanning the ruins and taking shelter from German aircraft and German shells. Ypres was a wreck when I saw it first. It is a wreck of wrecked now. No trace of the beauty of St. Martin's Church or of the famous Cloth Hall remains. Both are forbidding heaps of debris. Ypres is not so flat as is Bouchez, for example; but all semblance of beautiful architecture has gone out of it. It is an utter ruin.

On reaching the front we found the British "electric wire" the burning fringe, so to speak, of British strength in France. Parallel with it, at a little distance, ran the German "counter-wire." Each faced the other, and neither at the moment was moving.

Let us look at Tommy here and try to gauge his quality. It is mid-winter. Feathery snow make him look almost more like a bird than like a man. Do we find him down-hearted? Is he longing for Blighty? Well, Tommy always is longing for Blighty—a clue, I suppose, to the secret of why he fights so doggedly for Blighty. But he labours in snow, mud, and ice, and pumps in his shirt sleeves at the German dug-outs, and meanwhile pulls at his tag or hums songs of home, mother, and sweetheart. He never knows what a German shell is going to be troublesome, but he takes no

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## AMERICAN IDEAS OF ENGLAND.

Mr. J. B. MacAfee, an American banker, speaking at a gathering at the Royal Automobile Club under the auspices of the Atlantic Union recently, said he was disappointed to find that in England none of the schools taught the history of the United States. Perhaps they thought it was too new, though America had practically four hundred years of history. Americans were taught English history, though the idea that the average American had of Britain and the British—a wrong one—was based upon the way in which they had been taught the history of the war of 1812-14. Everything that was possible, he thought, should be done to increase the American's knowledge of the real character and disposition of the "Britisher." He had been asked why many prominent Americans were not pro-British, and he could give them one reason. He knew a man some years ago who, after he had taken a high degree at an American University, came to England with the idea of taking a post-graduate course at an English University, but to his surprise found that Oxford would not recognise the American degree. He was told that he could not be admitted unless he passed the common entrance examination, whereas in Germany he was received with open arms at Heidelberg, took degrees there, and subsequently was honoured with a high degree from Vienna. The result was that for thirty-seven years he told students in America that the place to learn everything was Germany, because he knew the reception they would get in England. This year, fortunately, the great English universities had granted to Americans and Colonial privileges never granted prior to the war, though it was easy to realise that American professors with German degrees told their students more about Germany than England. The Americans had quite a wrong idea of what a limited Monarchy meant. It was really difficult to differentiate between a limited Monarchy and an autocratic democracy, which changed every four years, and he contended that we should let the Americans understand that the English Constitution was an ideal democracy. A proposal to form a strong committee of British and American citizens to initiate public lectures, in which the history of the relations between the two countries and the ideals and resources of both should be set forth, was carried.

## REMEMBER CAVELL, FRYATT—AND THIS!

The French proverb runs "To know all is to pardon all." It must be reconstructed to-day in regard to the Germans, and should read "To know all is to pardon nothing."

It would really seem that the Germans have learned nothing from Christianity save the crucifixion! The atrocities which affected us we think of and remember sometimes. Do we ever put ourselves in the places of the Belgians, the French, or the Serbs; to say nothing of Austria's territorial Slavs? Can we yet shake hands with the men who did the following:

"A British officer heard shrieks in the night behind the German trenches at Richebourg l'Avoue; when the British troops stormed the position next day a girl was found naked on the ground pegged out in the form of a crucifix." There is no doubt about the fact, for it is recorded and certified in Professor Morgan's official report (page 63). There are thousands of "facts" as bad and condoned by the German people in the name of Kultur.—En.

notice. His face is deeply tanned his body tough, his will like indiarubber. Speak to him, and he responds with a firm voice and a quick smile. Motor torries in a ditch, tangles of traffic, worries and dangers of whatever sort, leave him a laughing philosopher.

And what—except food, clothing, and a clear conscience—does he get out of it? He gets not the three. Five, and ten guineas a week of the three. Tommy is of the opinion that of Britain and his patriotism sets an equidistant lovely light glow even amid the wintry desolation of Messines Ridge. If we can but be worthy of him and his co-warriors of the other Allies nations—including, I confidently believe, the American soldier of the ranks—if, as commanders, as individuals, as nations, we can but be worthy of these men who stand fast in the face of mutilation and death, the time should not be too far distant when we shall start building upon the ruins of militarist despotism and savagery the most enlightened and beneficent democracies the world has known.

This is an indication of British strength on the ground. Britain also is strong in the air. I watched scores of British machines patrolling the British front so faithfully that hours passed in which no enemy aeroplane attempted to cross No Man's Land, or even approach it. At the same time squadron after squadron of British planes passed towards the German lines.

I saw new prodigies of aerial evolution. With nose-dives, side-slips, stalled engines, and right-angle bankings I was familiar. But this time one saw what are called "the falling leaf" and "the top spin." In the first case the plane pitches and warms in a wheel-like movement until almost to the ground, when it flattens out just in time to escape disaster. In the second case it spins downwards like a top and saves itself finally in the same way. Equally efficient in all sorts, the British forces in France, firmly welded with their magnificent French brethren in arms, seem to me to speak hopefully to freedom-loving humanity as the Old Year takes leave of a blood-drenched world.

WAITING FOR THE CHALLENGE.  
FAITH OF OUR FIGHTING MEN.

Mr. Philip Gibbs wrote on January 12th:—It is six weeks since the German counter-attacks at Cambrai, two months since our capture of Passchendaele, and the lines have been quiet since then under the heavy snow, except for bursts of gunfire and night raids, and that famous assault last week. Our men have been glad of this respite from fighting, and the resting battalions have enjoyed their spell of peace. Even in the line the tumult of the fighting months has died down into quiet days and nights, with only moments of savage shelling, as a reminder that the devil is not yet dead, so that our men up there have not too long a time to live.

Some of them I know—those Gordons of whom I have given glimpses up and down the roads of war—had quite a good time on Hogmanay Night within 400 yards of the enemy. In some caves guarded deep below the trenches and lighted with electric lamps—there was a horrid moment when the engine stopped working and threatened to plunge them all in darkness—they had a feast-night, and the spirit of Scotland moved among them and lived in their songs and speeches with the memory of gallant comrades who had been with them a year ago, and are no longer with them. The pipers came up into the caves, and their music filed these rocky vaults with wild sound, very haunting in its call to Scottish hearts, but it was imprisoned below ground, and did not reach the German lines. The little dim light glowed on the steel helmets of the Gordons, and made fantastic shadows on the walls, as the pipers marched up and down, and shone in the eyes of the officers and men as they slipped hot rum punch, and felt its warmth in their hearts. The comely nose of Honest John, with his no-trump face, as the Colonel called it, glowed with rum and love for his fellow-creatures.

Four officers who had fought through the Somme together—alas! there are only four now of those who held the line at Martinpuich—raised their glasses to each other and toasted the Colonel who thinks of them from afar awaiting for a wound to heal in his lung, and yearning to come out again, because, though he hates war, he loves his battalion. He is the Georgian gentleman who has appeared as an heroic figure in some of my sketches, and one day he will reappear, and the pipers will play him back with the march tune of his own clan.

## A FLASHING PICTURE.

Up in the line there was a pint of hot cocoa every night dispensed from a V.M.C.A. dug-out by a great-hearted soul, who once wrote books and plays which all the world knows and now finds happiness for a wounded heart in seeing our soldiers in the danger zone. He had to borrow a steel hat and a gas-bag to go up to a place which he says smells strongly of hell, but no need to borrow a soldier's courage. Yesterday I met the Gordons in their billets and took tea in their mess with a score or so of officers at a long table in an old house which stands undamaged in a ruined town. It was a good picture, not without the romance of history in it. If I were a painter instead of a journeyman of words I should love to get the colour of it down on canvas with the faces of those Scots in the candle light and the firelight. In that old brown paneled room, with its broken bits of gilding and its high-backed chairs. The officers of the Scottish Archers, who were the bodyguard of Louis XI., might have sat in such a room as this in this very town, and I think the faces of those medieval soldiers would have been like those I saw round the table yesterday—clean-cut, brown, and hard.

"What do you think of the prospects?" I ask Honest John, who has great wisdom in his hard gaze. "We're waiting for the Boche to show his hand," he said, "and we're ready for him. It seems likely that he will try to break our lines; but if he could not do it before when he had ten to one, how can he hope to do it now, when it will be man for man and gun for gun? We shall hold him all right."

That is the faith of all our men. They are not afraid of this menace of masses of men and guns which may be brought against us if the enemy's threat is fulfilled. They are sure of their offensive strength, sure of our artillery, sure of their own courage, and they believe that, however great the enemy's assault it will be smashed with great slaughter. So their faith is not shaken, although they know better than all others that when this year's fighting begins it will be ferocious. They are waiting for the enemy's great challenge to the struggle, which may decide the fate of the world. They are waiting now for the arena to be cleared of snow, and for the roads that has now set in. For a few days they looked to the likelihood of some other kind of settlement, by statesmen rather than by soldiers, by ideas rather than by high explosives; but now the enemy seems to want war again instead of peace, and our men are ready to give him and he wants, if it is for slaughter that he asks. If the enemy presses his challenge on the western front, I believe that there will be greater slaughter than there has ever been in this war, though blood has flowed in rivers.

## INDEPENDENCE OF POLAND.

A meeting of Poles of different political views has taken place in London under the chairmanship of Dr. G. Swietochowski. After a discussion it was decided to form a political association "for the purpose of the right solution of the Polish question is the creation of an independent Polish State with an access to the sea, reuniting all the Polish territories; that all Poles residing abroad should unite in order to support Poland's struggle with her German oppressors for the possession of the right of independent statehood."

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Hongkong Observatory, March 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 24th at 6 a.m.	Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.74	29.65	29.62
Temperature ...	74	70	75
Humidity ...	75	80	68
Wind Direction ...	SE	0	South
Force ...	2	0	1
Weather ...	c	cd	o
Rain ...	—	—	0.02

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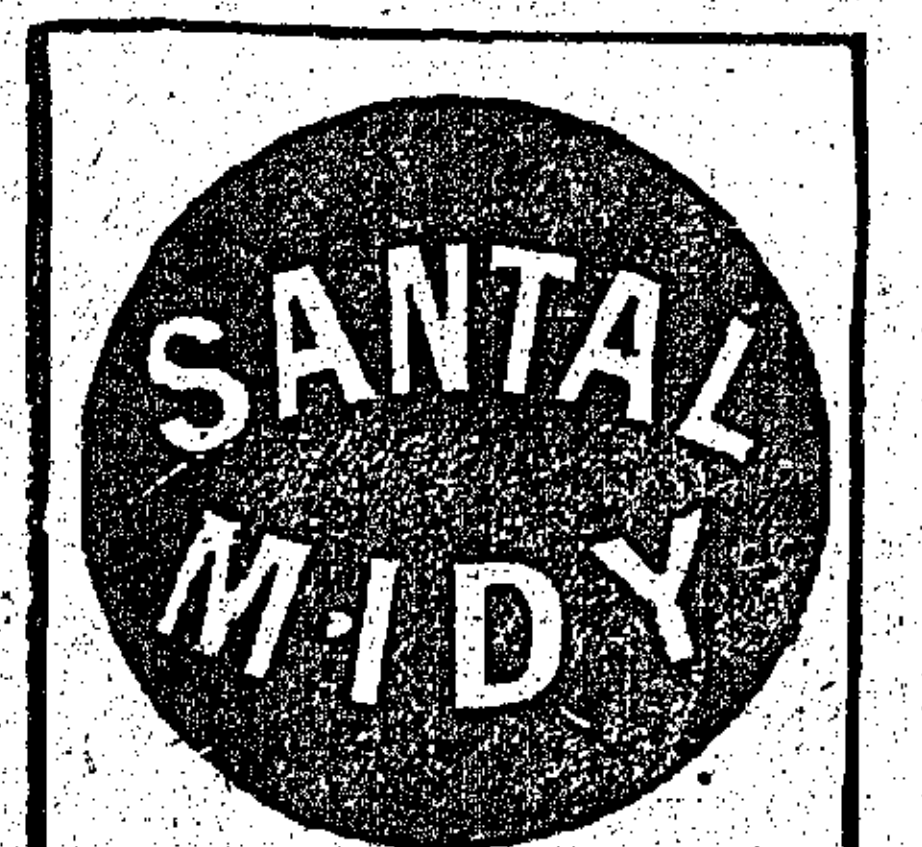
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**INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.**

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

**THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
Managing Agents.

**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**

(REDFERN & ECKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

to Raffles & Co., Canton. **THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.**  
General Agents.

**C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 26th Mar. Noon.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 26th Mar. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 26th Mar. 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone 36

Agents

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"SAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 29th Mar. at Noon.

"HONGKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... THURSDAY, 4th Apr. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

**DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.**

General Managers.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.****APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**DAVID BASSOON & CO., LTD.**

Agents

**P. & O. S. N. CO.****ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT  
TO

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
"Colombo"	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of booking. On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

**SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

**INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS**

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

**MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave Suez about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DUNCAN, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

**E. V. D. PARR.**  
Superintendent.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 tons KAGA MARU 12,500 tons	29th March 11 A.M. 13th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons TANGO MARU 12,500 tons	29th April 11 A.M. 16th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU 8,000 tons	27th March
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

**HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE**

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... Sat., 13th April, 11 A.M.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA****SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	21,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
PERSEA MARU	9,000	FRI. 10th May

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persea Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,500 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,300
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

**T. DAIGO, MANAGER.**  
King's Building

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI  
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

Return Tickets to Europe available two years

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

**P. THOMAS, Agents.**  
Queen's Building

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

**North American Line.** FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.  
(TRANS-PACIFIC)

"CANADA MARU" ... TUESDAY, 2nd Apr. at 3 P.M.  
"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 25th Apr. at 3 P.M.

**NORTH AMERICAN LINE.** This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.** Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

**AUSTRALIAN LINE.** Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

**BOMBAY LINE.** Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

**JAVA LINE.** Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

**FORMOSAN LINE.** For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 29th Mar. at 8 A.M.  
"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 31st Mar. at 10 A.M.  
"JOHIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Apr. at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 74 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

**K. YAMASAKI, Manager.**  
No. 1, Queen's Building

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

**CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "CHINA"

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

**SAN FRANCISCO**

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU TO SAN FRANCISCO.  
APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNBETTERED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

**G. H. RITTER, Freight and Passage Agents.**  
Peck's Building, Lee House Street.



